FIG. 1 EV Dilution Series: Detection of Coxsackie A16 virus at 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10 genomes per reaction (ROX).

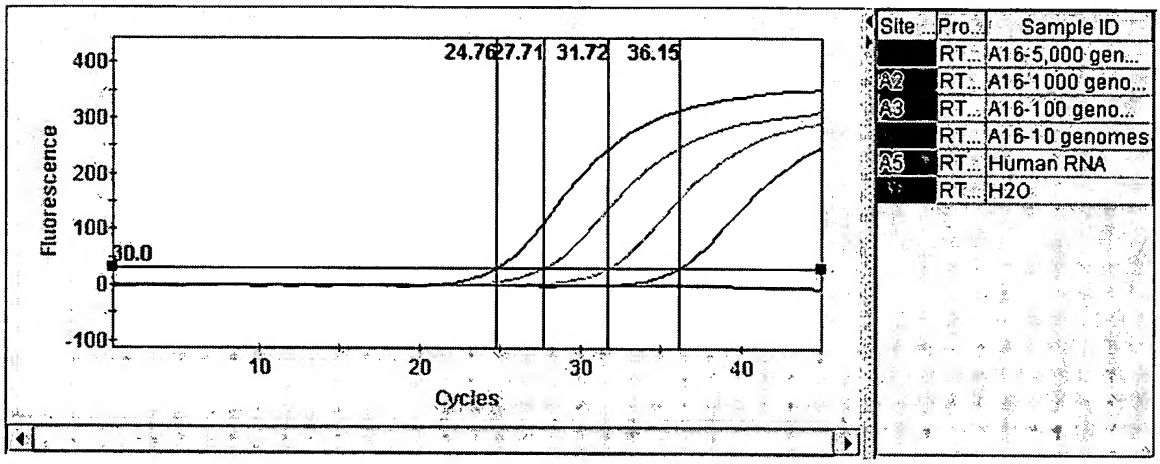

FIG. 2. Detection of 10 copies of Coxsackie A16 in 16 parallel reactions (ROX).

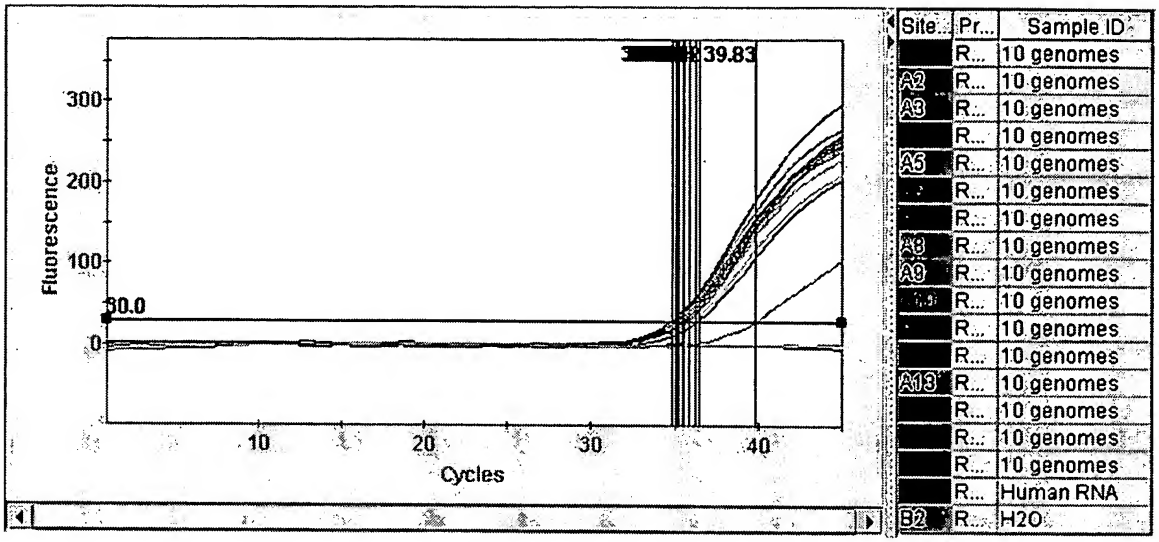

FIG. 3. Detection of several dominant EV serotypes (~5,000 virus/rxn) either pure or in a background of human RNA (ROX).

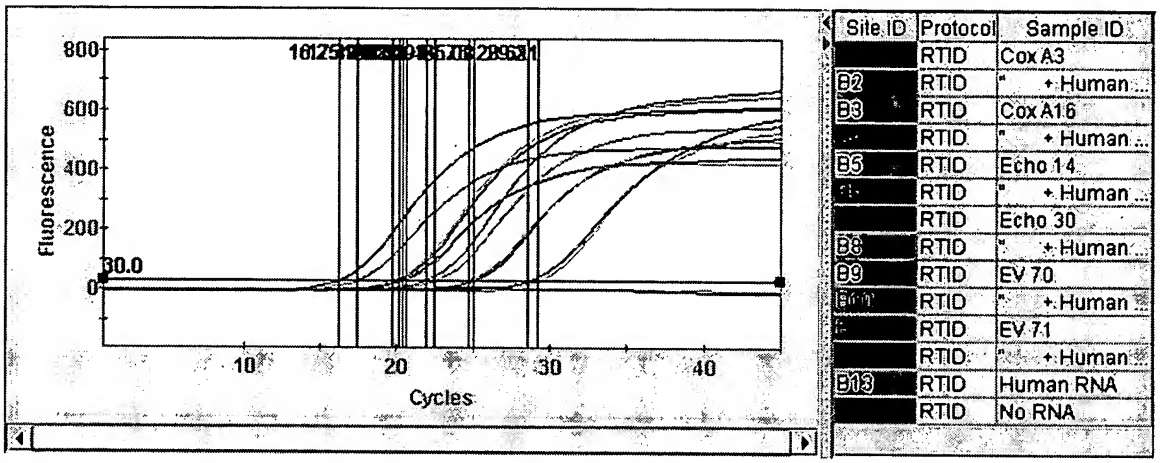

FIG. 4. Detection of EV in archived CSF samples with and without a human RNA "spike" (ROX). Results correlate with "nested" RT-PCR results using PAGE.

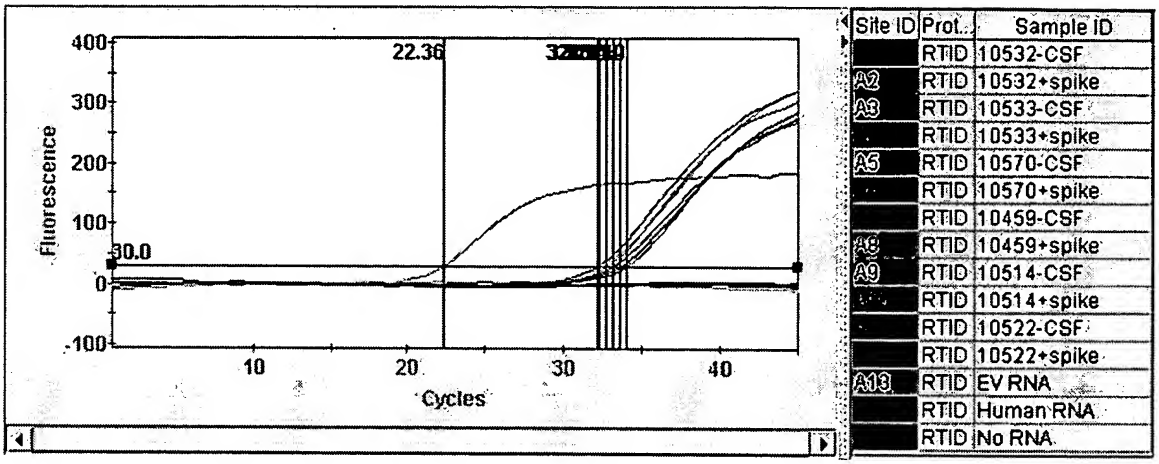

FIG. 5. Detection of human beta-actin mRNA in archived CSF samples (from above, #4). Patient-derived internal positive control signal was detected in all samples (FAM).

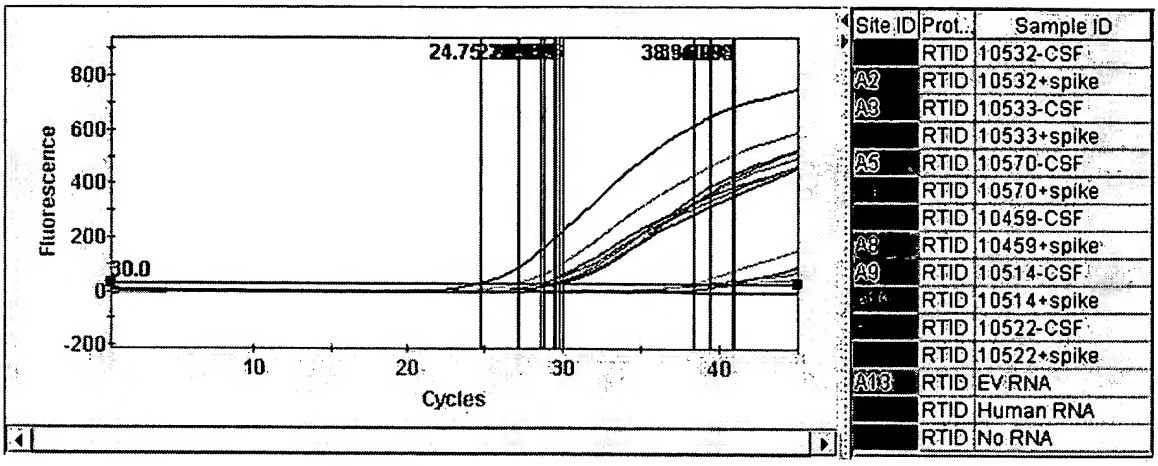

FIG. 6. Additional set of archived CSF samples (positives and negatives) showing EV detection (ROX).

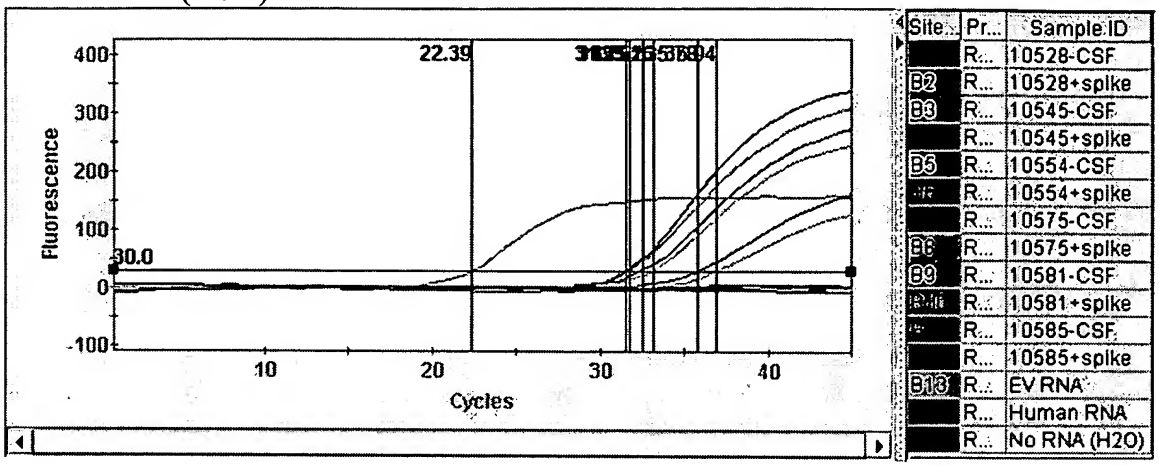

FIG. 7. Same samples as above (#6) showing detection of beta-actin internal control (FAM).

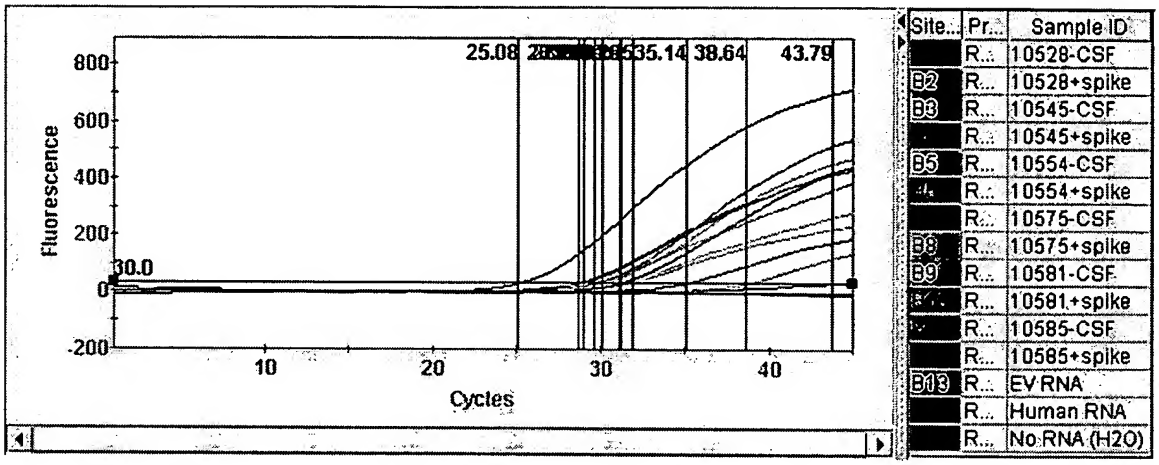

FIG. 8. Detection of EV in archived plasma samples (positives & negatives) (ROX).

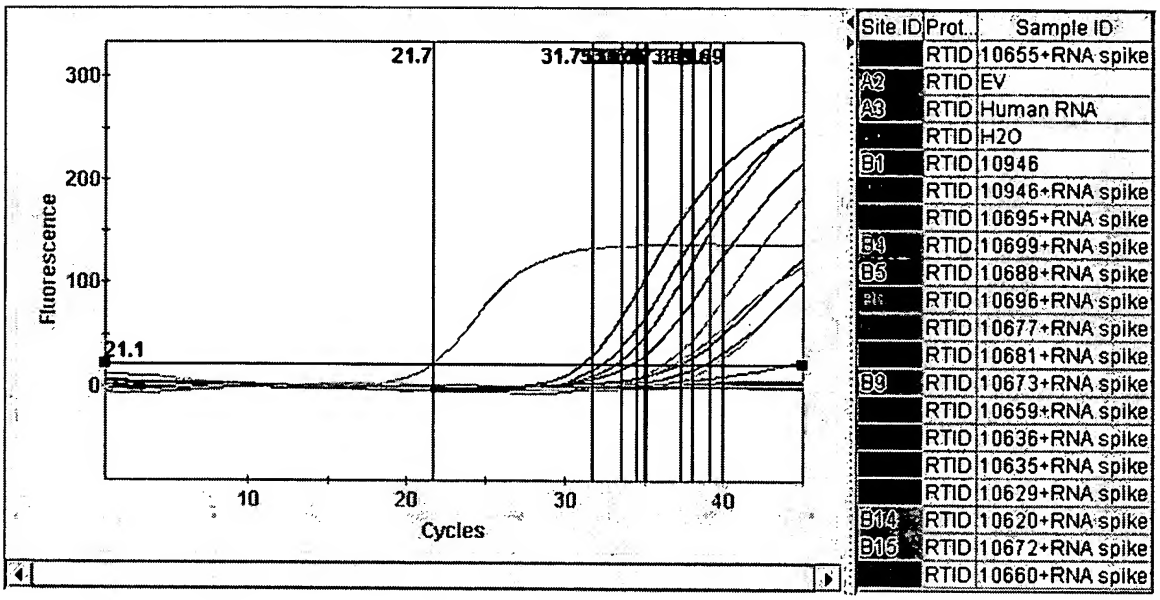

FIG. 9. Detection of beta-actin internal positive control in same plasma samples as above (#8) (FAM).

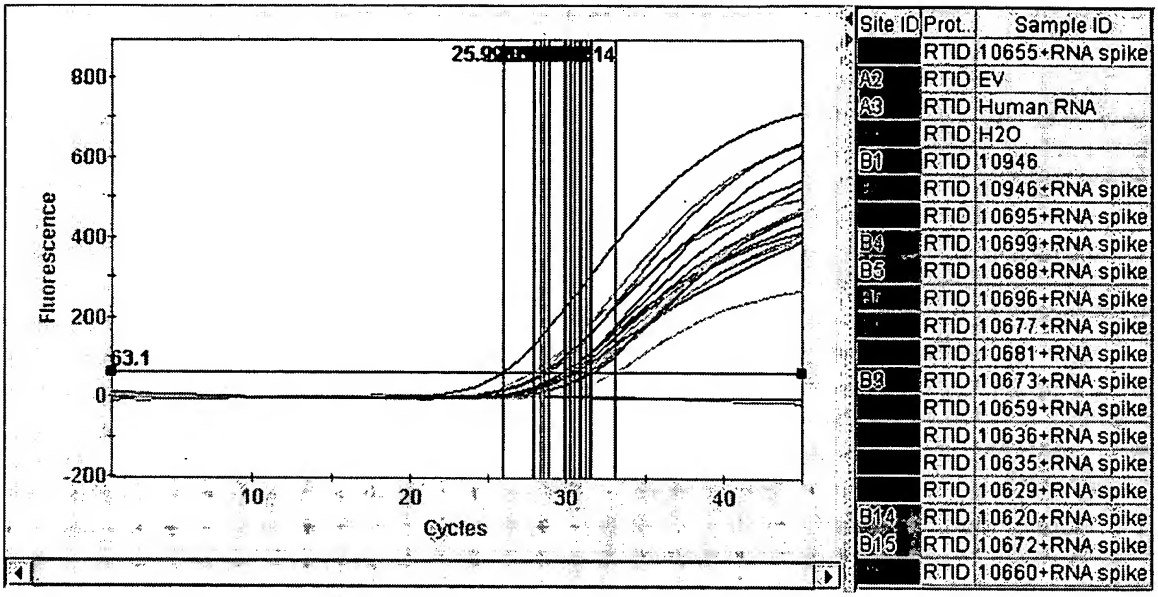

FIG. 10. Detection of EV in a blood from clinically determined "high" and "low" titer" infections (each run in duplicate) (ROX).

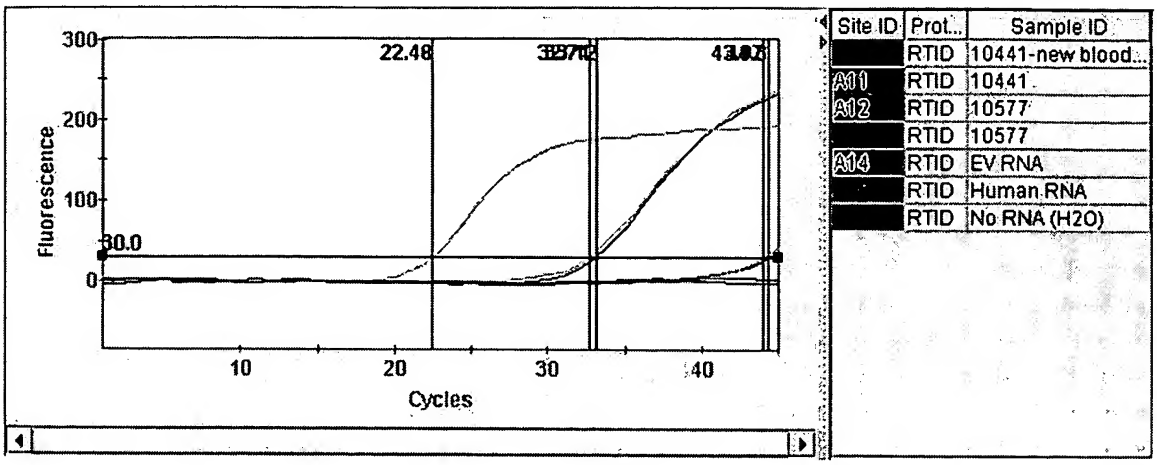

FIG. 11. Detection of beta-actin internal positive control in the samples shown above (#10) (FAM).

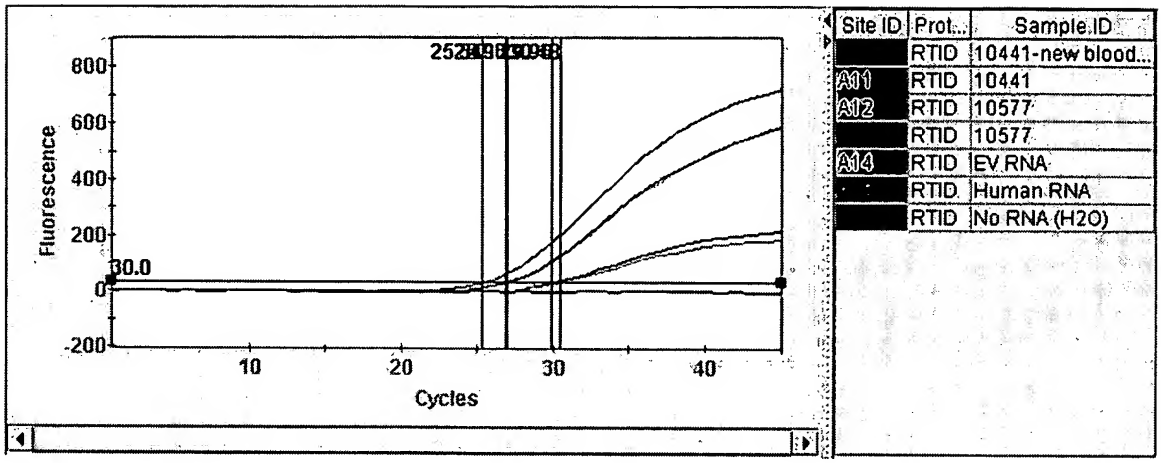

FIG. 12. EV Real-time RT-PCR assay performed on known negative CSF samples (ROX).

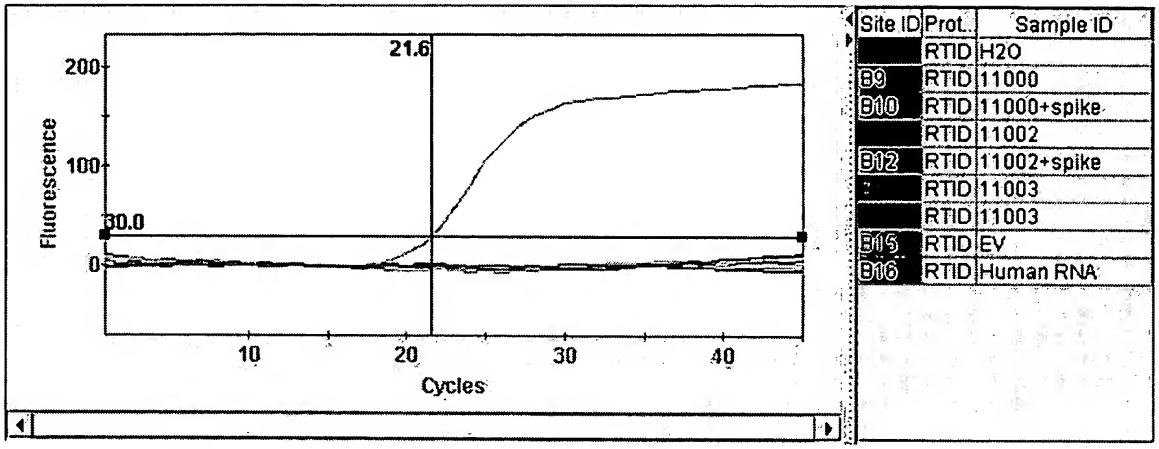

FIG. 13. Detection of beta-actin internal positive control in above negative samples (FAM).